



Early Republic

The first five Presidencies: Washington through Monroe

1789-1825



Name: _____

Chapter Goals & Mind

Map

Big Question:

1. _____

Focus Questions:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Vocabulary

Vocabulary

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|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Inauguration | 17. Laissez Faire |
| 2. Precedent | 18. Free Market Economy |
| 3. Cabinet | 19. Marbury v. Madison |
| 4. National Debt | 20. Judicial Review |
| 5. Speculator | 21. Louisiana Purchase |
| 6. Whiskey Rebellion | 22. Expedition |
| 7. French Revolution | 23. Confederation |
| 8. Foreign Policy | 24. War Hawks |
| 9. Neutrality Proclamation | 25. Nationalism |
| 10. Farewell Address | 26. Battle of Tippecanoe |
| 11. Democratic-Republicans | 27. Battle of Lake Erie |
| 12. Federalists | 28. Battle of New Orleans |
| 13. XYZ Affair | 29. Treaty of Ghent |
| 14. Alien and Sedition Acts | 30. Adams-Onis Treaty |
| 15. Sedition | 31. Monroe Doctrine |
| 16. Democratic | |

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Notes

George Washington and the Creation of the Presidency

I. George Washington

a. Overview:

- i. Born: Feb 22, 1732
- ii. Died: December 14, 1799
- iii. Dates in Office: 1789-1797
- iv. Political Party: None
- v. Wife: Martha Washington
- vi. Children: None, but did adopt Martha's
- vii. Previous Occupations: Soldier, Surveyor, Plantation Owner, Continental congressmen

b. Washington Creates a Cabinet

- i. Washington created 5 departments to help him carry out his executive duties.
 - 1. 5 department
 - a. Department of State
 - b. Department of Treasury
 - c. Department of War
 - d. Attorney General
 - e. Postmaster General
 - 2. Heads of these departments, called Secretaries, made up Washington's Cabinet
 - a. Cabinet members advise the President on their area of expertise
 - b. Today there are 15 Cabinet members.

c. Troubles Facing Washington's Presidency:

i. Huge National Debt

- a. Alexander Hamilton wanted the federal government to pay off the nation's debt from the Revolutionary War.
 - a. Federal government would pay off bonds issued by national and state governments
2. James Madison opposed Hamilton's plan.
 - a. Madison thought Hamilton's plan rewarded speculators.
3. Hamilton and Madison compromise.
 - a. Congress agreed to pay off the national debt and in return the nation's new capital would be located in the south.

ii. Whiskey Rebellion

1. To raise money for Treasury, Congress approved a tax on all liquor made and sold in U.S.
2. Tax hurt farmers because farmers grew corn and distilled it into liquor because liquor was easier to transport to market.
3. Farmers in western Pennsylvania rebelled.
4. George Washington sent the army to put down the rebellion
 - a. Rebels dispersed

- b.** Organizers were pardoned by Washington in a show of mercy.
- 5.** The farmers uprising in western Pennsylvania became known as the Whiskey Rebellion
- 6.** Whiskey Rebellion proved that the new federal government was much stronger than under the Articles of Confederation.

iii. French Revolution

- 1.** In France, peasants and members of the middle class revolted and overthrew the king.
 - a.** The French revolution grew increasingly violent.
 - b.** Many French citizens were beheaded
- 2.** America was divided.
 - a.** Some Americans supported the French revolution.
 - b.** Others condemned the revolution for being too violent.
- 3.** Europe goes to war
 - a.** England went to war against France to stop the spread of revolutionary ideas
 - b.** France asked America for help

4. Washington adopts a foreign policy of neutrality
 - a. Washington issued the Neutrality Proclamation stating that the U.S. would not support either side.
 - b. The U.S. would follow a policy of neutrality for the next 120 years.

iv. Emergence of Political Parties

1. When Washington took office in 1789, the U.S. did not have political parties
2. Early in Washington's presidency political disputes began to divide many Americans.
 - d. Even before Washington left office, two political parties emerged and competed for power
 1. Federalists
 2. Democratic-Republicans (Republicans for short)

e. Federalists

- i. Lead by Alexander Hamilton
- ii. Wealthy/upper class
- iii. Mostly business owners in cities
- iv. Favored Strong National Gov
- v. Favored manufacturing & trade
- vi. Favored "loose interpretation" of the Constitution to give power to gov
- vii. Supported England

f. Republicans

- i. Lead by Thomas Jefferson
- ii. “Common man”/farmers
- iii. Mostly rural or working class
- iv. Feared strong nat gov-favored strong state govs
- v. Favored farming/small businesses
- vi. Favored “strict interpretation” of Constitution to protect rights
- vii. Supported France

v. Precedents Set by Washington:

- 1. Cabinet
- 2. Policy of Neutrality
- 3. 2 Term Limit
- 4. Farewell Address
 - a. Warned against two things:
 - i. Entangling foreign alliances
 - ii. Political parties
- 5. Coined term, “President of the United States”

b. Election of 1796:

1. Political parties played a large role.
 - a. Federalists supported John Adams & Thomas Pinckney
 - b. Republicans supported Thomas Jefferson & Aaron Burr
 - c. The candidate with the most Electoral College votes became President, the person with the 2nd most became Vice President.
 - d. Adams won Presidency, Jefferson became Vice President

John Adams and the Death of the Federalists

I. John Adams

a. Overview:

- i. Born: October 30' 1735
- ii. Died: July 4, 1826
- iii. Dates in Office: 1797-1801
- iv. Political Party: Federalist
- v. Wife: Abigail Adams
- vi. Children: 5
- vii. Previous Occupations: Farmer, Teacher, Lawyer, Politician, Continental Congressmen, Ambassador to England, France, and Netherlands, Vice President

b. Troubles Facing Adams Presidency:

i. X,Y,Z Affair

- 1. Early in Adam's presidency, France began to seize American trade ships
- 2. Many Americans wanted war.
- 3. To avoid war, Adam's sent diplomats to Paris to discuss the issue.
- 4. French foreign minister Charles Maurice de Talleyrand refused to see diplomats without a bribe.
 - a. He sent 3 agents to collect the bribe.
- 5. Adams refused to pay: *"Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute!"*
- 6. America began to build up its navy for war.

7. This convinced France to stop seizing American ships

8. Adams never released the names of the 3 French agents sent to collect the bribe.

a. Because of this the event became known as the XYZ Affair

ii. Alien & Sedition Acts

1. Alien Act

a. Most new immigrants were voting for Jefferson and the Republicans.

b. Alien Acts made it harder for Immigrants to become citizens-no citizen, no vote

c. Federalists in congress passed act because it would keep immigrants from voting for years.

2. Sedition Act

a. Sedition-Stirring up rebellion against Gov.

b. Under new law, people were fined & jailed for criticizing Gov.

c. Law angered Republicans

1. Violated 1st Amendment

3. Alien & Sedition Acts eventually expired or were changed

a. Acts hurt Adams & Federalists reputation

c. Election of 1800:

i. Closest Election in U.S. History

1. Federalists supported John Adams & Thomas Pinckney
2. Republicans supported Thomas Jefferson & Aaron Burr

ii. Election was a tie

1. Jefferson & Burr both received 73 electoral votes
2. In case of tie, House of Representatives votes to break tie
 - a. House vote tied 35 times
 - b. On the 36th voting the House, Jefferson became President

Thomas Jefferson and the Growth of a Nation

I. Thomas Jefferson:

a. Overview:

- i. Born: April 13, 1743
- ii. Died: July 4, 1826
- iii. Dates in Office: 1801-1809
- iv. Political Party: Democratic-Republican
- v. Wife: Martha (died 19 years before Presidency)
- vi. Children: 5
- vii. Previous Occupations: Farmer, Lawyer, Inventor, Constitutional Congressmen

b. Jefferson's View of Government:

- i. Jefferson wanted a smaller role for the federal gov
 - 1. Jefferson believed the Federalists made the national gov too big & too strong.
 - 2. T.J. believed a large & strong national gov was a danger to individual liberties and states rights.
- ii. Jefferson reduced the size & power of the gov by:
 - 1. Cut government funding
 - 2. Asked Congress to repeal Whiskey Act
 - 3. Asked Congress to repeal Alien Acts
 - 4. Pardoning those jailed by the Sedition Act
 - 5. Reduced size of Army/Navy

- iii. Jefferson also reduced the gov's role in the economy
 - 1. T.J. believed in an economic idea called *laissez faire*
 - a. Believers in laissez faire economics think the gov should play as small a role as possible in a nation's economic affairs.
 - 2. Believers in laissez faire gov believe in a free market economy
 - a. In a free market, goods & services are exchanged with little regulation from gov

c. Key Events:

i. Supreme Court case Marbury v. Madison

- 1.** Gave more power to the Supreme Court by creating the precedent of Judicial Review

ii. Louisiana Purchase

- 1.** The French controlled the city of New Orleans at the mouth of the Mississippi River
- 2.** American farmers relied on the Mississippi River to get crops to market
- 3.** To ensure the river would never close, Jefferson tried to buy New Orleans from French ruler Napoleon Bonaparte.
 - a.** Jefferson was willing to spend \$10 million to buy New Orleans

4. Napoleon surprised Jefferson and offered to sell all of Louisiana to the U.S. for \$15 million.
5. Jefferson took it and doubled the size of the country.

iii. Lewis and Clark Expedition

1. Jefferson organized an expedition to explore the Louisiana Territory
2. Mary weaver Lewis and William Clark were chosen to lead it.
3. The expedition would last 2 ½ years
4. The expedition opened the west for settlement and trade

iv. Conflict with Barbary Pirates

1. Pirates from the Barbary States in Northern Africa attacked American trading ships in the Mediterranean Sea.
2. Barbary pirates were holding Americans for ransom
3. 1805, Jefferson sent Marines to attack the capital city of Tripoli
4. The Barbary pirates signed a treaty promising not to interfere with American shipping.

d. Election of 1808:

- i. After eight years of Democratic-Republican rule, the Federalists Party was a shadow of its former self.
- ii. Candidates:
 - 1. Democratic-Republican: James Madison
 - 2. Federalists: Charles Pinckney
- iii. Results:
 - 1. Madison handily defeated Pinckney with an electoral vote of 122 to 47.
 - 2. A third party candidate, NY Governor George Clinton received 6 Electoral College votes.

James Madison & the War of 1812

I. Overview:

- a. Born: March 16th, 1751
- b. Died: June 28th, 1836
- c. Dates in Office: 1809-1817
- d. Political Party: Democratic-Republican
- e. Wife: Dolley Madison
- f. Children: None
- g. Previous Occupations: Soldier and Politician

II. The War of 1812

a. Background

- i. Between 1790 and 1810, over 900,000 settlers moved west of the Appalachian Mountains into Indian Territory.
- ii. Indians resented white settlers
 - 1. Built farms on Indian land
 - 2. Hunted animals Indians needed for food
 - 3. Ignored treaties U.S. had made with tribes
 - a. Fighting often broke out between settlers and Native Americans
- iii. **Tecumseh's Rebellion**
 - 1. A Shawnee leader named Tecumseh and his brother Tenskwatawa formed a confederation to keep settlers from moving west.
 - a. Tecumseh and his followers built a village on Tippecanoe creek in what is now Indiana.

- b. Governor of Indian Territory, William Henry Harrison, marched 1,000 soldiers to Tippecanoe and destroyed it the battle of Tippecanoe.
- c. William Henry Harrison's soldiers won but the fighting was especially brutal due to the fact that the Indians were using muskets sold to them by the British.
- d. Americans were so outraged that the British would supply Native Americans with guns that many wanted to go to war.
 - i. Those who wanted to go to war were called War Hawks
 - ii. War Hawks were motivated by a strong sense of nationalism and felt the British were treating us like we were still a colony.
- e. Congress Declares War
 - i. England showed very little respect to the United States
 - 1. Provided Native Americans with guns on the frontier
 - 2. Impressed American Sailors
 - 3. Blockaded American ports to stop trade with France.

- ii. June of 1812, in response to a request from James Madison, Congress declared war on England.

III. The War of 1812

a. The early days of the war

- i. Due to Jefferson's reduction of military spending the U.S. military was not prepared for war.
 - 1. Navy only had 16 ships
 - 2. Army was small, inexperienced and ill-equipped

b. Key battles:

i. Battle of Lake Erie

- 1. Captain Oliver Hazard Perry and his men built their own ships to battle the British.
- 2. Perry and his men stopped the British from invading from the north and pushed the British off of Lake Erie.

ii. Battle of Thames

- 1. After the Battle of Lake Erie, Gen. William Henry Harrison and his men pursued the British and Native American allies into Canada.
- 2. Harrison finished what he started at Tippecanoe and killed Tecumseh.

iii. Battle of Bladensburg, MD

1. British quickly scattered the weaker American Army and marched on to D.C.
2. The British burned much of D.C. including the White House, Capital building and Library of Congress.

iv. Battle of Ft. McHenry

1. The British hoped to invade Baltimore by sea by going through Baltimore harbor.
2. In order to do so, the British would need to destroy Ft. McHenry because it controlled entrance into the harbor.
3. British war ships bombarded Ft. McHenry from Sep 13-14.
4. The next morning the fort stood and the British retreated
 - a. The events of that evening were recorded by Francis Scott Key in a poem entitled the *Star Spangled Banner*.

v. Battle of New Orleans

1. Soldiers under the command of Andrew Jackson defended New Orleans and blocked the British from attacking from the Mississippi River.
2. Jackson's army was mostly made up of frontiersmen and Native Americans

3. The British had more than 2,000 soldiers wounded or killed
4. Jackson lost 7
5. The Battle of New Orleans actually took place 2 weeks after the war had ended.

c. The War Ends

i. The Treaty of Ghent

1. Signed in Ghent, Belgium on December 24th, 1814
2. U.S. and Britain agreed to restore prewar conditions
3. John Quincy Adams~"Nothing was adjusted, nothing was settled."

d. Effects of the War of 1812

- i. Gave Americans new patriotism
- ii. Gave Americans new heroes
 1. Oliver Hazard Perry
 2. William Henry Harrison
 3. Andrew Jackson
- iii. Cleared the way for U.S. expansion into the west

IV. Florida

- a. At the beginning of Madison's Presidency, Florida belonged to Spain.
- b. According to the Pinckney Treaty of 1795, Spain was responsible for controlling Native Americans within its territory.
- c. Distracted by rebellions in its South American colonies, Spain lost control of the Seminoles living in Florida.
 - i. Seminoles went north and attacked farms and settlers living in Georgia.
 - ii. The Seminoles also allowed escaped slaves to live among them.
- d. General Andrew Jackson, who was in charge of protecting settlers in Georgia, was ordered to put an end to the attacks.
- e. Jackson ended the attacks by invading Florida.
 - i. Spain was furious.
 - ii. President Madison and later President Monroe defended Jackson's actions by pointing out Spain's failure to control the Seminoles.
 - iii. Reluctantly, Spain accepted the loss of Florida.
 - iv. The Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 officially ceded Florida from Spain to the United States during James Monroe's Presidency.

f. Election of 1816:

iv. James Monroe was the popular and logical choice to follow Madison.

1. Served in Madison's administration as Secretary of State and Secretary of War.
2. The Federalists were almost a non-factor.
 - a. This would be the last election the Federalists took part in.

v. Candidates:

1. Democratic-Republican: James Monroe
2. Federalists: Rufus King

vi. Results:

1. Monroe won all but three states with an Electoral College vote of 183
2. Rufus King won only three states and received 34 Electoral College Votes.

James Monroe & the Monroe Doctrine

I. Overview:

- a. Born: April 28th, 1758
- b. Died: July 4th, 1831
- c. Dates in Office: 1817-1825
- d. Political Party: Democratic-Republican
- e. Wife: Elizabeth Monroe
- f. Children: Eliza, James, and Maria
- g. Previous Occupations: Soldier and Lawyer

II. The Monroe Doctrine

- a. Many Latin American countries were winning independence from European nations
- b. U.S. did not want European powers trying to reconquer countries in Latin America
- c. President James Monroe issued the Monroe Doctrine
 - i. Monroe Doctrine stated that
 - 1. The U.S. would not interfere in affairs of European nations or existing colonies of European nations
 - 2. Warned European nations not to attempt to regain control of newly independent Latin American countries
 - 3. Stressed that the U.S. would “oppose” any attempt by European nations to build new colonies in Americas

d. The U.S. would use the Monroe Doctrine to intervene in Latin America on several occasions

Effects of our early Presidents on our republic

- I. Effects of the Presidencies of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe
 - a. During the Presidencies of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe:
 - i. The U.S. transformed from a struggling, fledgling nation to a legitimate country that competed for trade and respect on the world stage.
 - ii. The U.S. more than doubled in size with the Louisiana Purchase
 - iii. Political parties emerged to compete for governmental control.
 - iv. Events like the Whiskey Rebellion, the Louisiana Purchase, and the War of 1812 proved that the government under the Constitution was strong enough to secure order at home.
 - v. Events like dealing with the Barbary Pirates and the establishment of the Monroe Doctrine proved that the United States had grown into an emerging power with influence on the world stage.

Resources